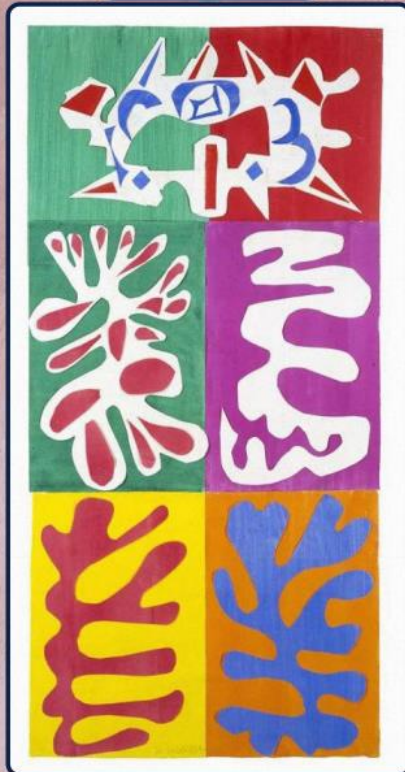


Phonics/Reading		English		Maths			
<p>In phonics we will beginning to bridge the teaching from phonics to spellings. Guided reading sessions will happen 1-2 times per week.</p> <p>Those on Little Wandle books will still have three reads a week focusing on decoding, intonation (prosody) and comprehension. Those children reading colour band books will be working on reading fluently and then talking in depth about their book.</p>		<p>English this half-term will be focused on two key text types: What the Owl Heard and Winter Poetry.</p> <p>For each of these texts we will be learning the text together in oral form, acting the story out and then learning how to adapt the story or writing your own poem.</p> <p>When looking at the text 'What the Owl Heard' we will be linking it to science with our topic of habitats. We will be discussing different habitats, then the children will have a chance to rewrite the story in the habitat of their choosing.</p>		<p>At the beginning of term, we will be continuing our current topic of addition and subtraction. We will be building on small step working towards subtracting larger numbers.</p> <p>Shape will be our topic for later this term. We will begin by recapping knowledge from year 1. Moving onto the properties of both 2D and 3D shapes, drawing shape, lines of symmetry, counting faces, edges and vertices and then making patterns.</p> <p>We will continue using a step-by-step process using concrete resources (things you can touch) pictorial (pictures) and then applying this to abstract representations e.g numerals and number sentences.</p>			
Science		RE		Geography/History			
<p>In science this half-term we will be exploring habitats. We will be discussing different habitats and how animals have adapted to their surroundings. We will also be looking at food chains.</p>		<p>This half-term we will be exploring the key question; Why is giving important to Christians?</p> <p>Throughout this unit we will be exploring why Christians find it important to give and linking this to Christmas celebrations.</p>		<p>Each half-term we will alternate between a Geography unit and a History unit.</p> <p>This half-term we will be focused on Geography and looking at maps with different scales, ranging from the globe to a map of the school. We will also discuss what human and physical features are and how to identify them.</p>		<p>DT day will take place in week 4. More details about this will follow. Our focus for DT day will be . looking at moving pictures and creating a fabulous Christmas card.</p> <p>We will begin art by looking in detail at the work of Matisse. We will build on our knowledge of colour, shape and texture to design our own 'cut-out' piece of art.</p>	

Music	PSHE	PE	Computing
<p>This term in music we will be continuing with charanga lessons which will have a particular focus on dynamics and tempo. Alongside this we will be working towards the Christmas Nativity play which will be singing focused.</p>	<p>This half-term we are going to be talking about valuing differences. We will be discussing what makes us unique and how each person is special in their own way. We will also be discussing who is special to us and why and how each family may look different but still filled with love.</p>	<p>This term we are looking at invasion games and the focus will be on netball. Through this the children will learn team work skills as well as learning specific netball skills.</p> <p>We will also have a focus on dance this half term. We will be learning how movement has meaning and performing the gunpowder plot!</p>	<p>This half-term we are going to be looking at taking photos. We will be using the iPads to take photos and learning how to edit them. We will also learn how to use pic collage to collate our findings.</p> <p>Throughout our English lessons we will be using an app called puppet pals to retell fairy tales. We will also be using Kahoot for automatic recall practice.</p>

Art – Shape, Colour and texture

Matisse



Panel with Mask (1947)



primary colours

yellow, red and blue: these colours cannot be mixed from other colours

secondary colours

green, orange and purple: these colours are mixed by combining two primary colours

complementary colours

any **two colours which are opposite each other** on the colour wheel, e.g., yellow and purple are complementary to each other

geometric shape

shapes we can name: square, rectangle, triangle, circle

organic shape

a **shape we cannot give a name to** (unlike a geometric shape) often found in the natural world

composition

how **different ingredients** in art (e.g. colour, shape, texture) are **put together** to make up a whole work of art

cut-out

the words Matisse used to describe his **method of creating pictures with scissors and coloured paper**

texture

how an object **feels**

visual texture

when an artist uses different shapes, marks, colours, light or shade to **show how something feels** (texture)

Albrecht Dürer



Young Hare (1502)

Jan van Eyck



Science – Living things and their environment

KEY VOCABULARY

alive

a plant or animal that is alive **moves, grows and reproduces**

dead

something that was a living thing but is **no longer alive**

habitat

a **place** where plants or animals live

microhabitat

s **very small part of a bigger habitat**, e.g., woodlice living under stones in a garden

adaptation

many plants and animals have adapted so they can **survive in a particular habitat**

food chain

a food chain is a diagram which shows us **how animals are linked by what they eat, and what eats them**: energy and nutrients are transferred around the food chain

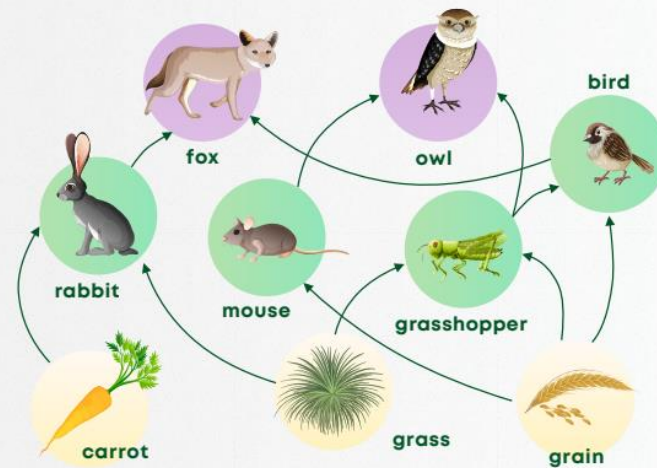
producer

plants are called producers because they **produce their own food**: food chains start with a producer (plant), nutrients and energy are transferred to the consumer

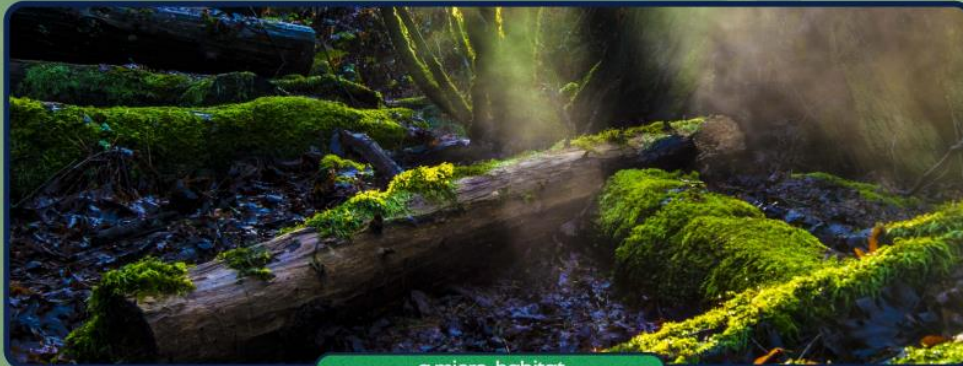
consumer

a consumer is a plant/animal that **eats another plant or animal**

food chain:



energy is transferred around the food chain



a micro-habitat



earth worms

earthworms help to break down dead matter and provide nutrients for the soil

Geography – maps

Geography PKC

Spatial Sense

2 PKC

KEY VOCABULARY

map	a 2-D picture that shows where places are located
globe	a 3-D representation of the world
navigate	to travel along a route , finding a way through
location	the place where something is
direction	the way something is moving or facing
ordnance survey	an organisation that produces maps in the UK
symbols	small pictures that are used on maps to represent features of a place
scale	the size of a map compared to the actual size of the area it is showing: maps are much smaller than the real places they show
equator	an imaginary line around the Earth that divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere

a compass shows which direction you are facing:
a compass can help you navigate

the world

Northern Hemisphere
equator
Southern Hemisphere

maps are 2-D, they can show a small or large area

globes are 3D models of the Earth